to the witness, when the meeting adjourned to meet to morrow morning at 9} o'clock, to hear

2017 ann 14. The

The Lady Superior was accompanied to-day by a sister of Bishop Fitzpatrick and by Rev. Mr. O'Brien.

Last Words of Nicholas about the United States, England and France.

The New Orleans Bee publishes the following passage from a letter, addressed to an eminent foreigner, now in that city, by a taining new subscribers in Virginia. Russian friend, residing at St. Petersburg. The Bee says it may be "regarded as entirely au-

thentie." St. Petersburg, Feb. 1855 .- Before m letter reaches you, you will probably have re ceived intelligence of a loss that will spread a gloomy veil over all Russia; for the death of such a man is a blow that not only strikes his own country, but resounds from the shores of the whole world. In my last letter I did not dare openly declare what we were expecting from day to day, for we were unwilling to accustom our hearts to an idea which our minds were incapable of conceiving. The last days of the Czar are a whole century in the history of Rossia, and will never be forgotten by thos who witnessed them. Do not imagine that he was exasperated with his foes. Quite the contrary! Impartially, like a prophet, he gazed upon the present situation of the different European powers, and predicted the future with the accuracy of one who looks far beyond the

"England," said he, "has reached her culminating point either for life or death. There is no middle point for her to pursue. One is no middle point for her to pursue. One thing alone may save her, and that is a free confession not only by the government, but by the whole aristocracy, made to the people, that they have been absurd, from first to last, that the Crown is unable any longer to maintain its power, and that the people must rise and unite together as one man, to save the honor and preserve the independence of the country. A can-did acknowledgment of the truth may even now save England, if her corrupt aristocracy can be brought to the stool of confession France, on the contrary, can maintain herself only by falsehood and deception. The Emperor may proclaim to his subjects that he governs and influences the affairs of all Europe, that not a shot can be fired without his permission, and that France is the first power in Europe; but a single shock, one speech of a demagogue may overthrow him and darken the star of Napoleon forever. I have offered him fused it. He wishes to avenge Moscow upon me, and St. Helena upon England. Shortsighted man, who seeks to avenge the sins of the fathers upon the children! As for Germany, had not saved them, when they crouched at my feet six years ago; they think to strengthen themselves in the mighty struggle between the powers, satraps holding authority by the clemency of my House, or by permission of the Western Powers. Yet one consolation is left me in the midst of all this ingratitude and vilecho of my struggles against united Europe. Never have I forgotten the smallest kindness | crats into it. shown to me by the least of my subjects; let erica, and if ever an hour of danger darkens around the Union, let her find a faithful ally in my family." These words may be of interest to you, my

friend, because you are now living amongst the to secure their adhesion. To instance: the Americans; and I mention them, knowing that State of Virginia being a Democratic State, your sympathies have bound you to a foreign nearly half a century. and you may rely upon it, that as long as a Know-nothings or on Democratic sympathisers Romanoff sits on Russia's throne, the American with the Know-nothings. In the charter elec-States will never need a friend.

almost literal translation from the letter which is written in German, by one of the nobles of Courland, residing in St. Petersburg. From the sources whence we received it, we have no hesitation in guaranteeing its authenticity.

Serpents in a Pile in South America.

In the savannahs of Izacubo, in Guinna I cle that can be imagined; and, although it be not uncommon to the inhabitants, no traveler has ever mentioned it. We were ten men on horseback, two of whom took the lead, in order the great forests. One of the blacks who formed the vanguard returned at full gallop, and called to me, "Here, sir, come and see the serpents in a pile." He pointed out to me something elevated in the middle of the savannah or swamps, which appeared like a bundle of arms. One of my company then said: This is certainly one of the assemblages of serpents, which heap themselves on each other after a violent tempest. I have heard of these, but have never seen any; let us proceed cau-tiously, and not go too near." When we were within twenty paces of it, the terror of our horses prevented our nearer approach, to which none of us were inclined.

On a sudden, the pyramid mass became agisands of serpents rolled spirally on each other, shot forth out of their circle their hideou heads, presenting their envenomed darts and to draw back, but when I saw that this formidable phalanx remained at its post, and appeared more disposed to defend itself, than to attack us, I rode around it in order to view its order of battle, which faced the enemy on every side. I then thought what could be the design of this numerous assemblage; and I concluded that these species of serpents dreaded some coloscean enemy, which might be the great serpent or cayman, and that they re-united themselves after having seen the enemy, in order to resist this enemy in a mass .- Humboldt.

The Extent of the late Cession of the Indians West of the Missouri, &c.- Under the treaties made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with various tribes in the last year or so, the United States have obtained lands from the Indians located west of the Missouri and the Missouri

State line, as follows: From the Omahas, about 600,000,000 acres Ottoes and Missourias, 3,000,000 acres. Shawnees, 1,600,000 acres. Delawares, 275,000 acres. Sacs and Foxes, 435,000 acres. Kickapoos, 768,000 acres. Iowas, 125,000 acres. Kaskaskias and others, 91 000 and from the Miamas, 325,050. Individual reservations are provided for in these

treaties, and also some portions of the ands above mentioned are to be sold for the benefit of the Indians ceding them. This is the case with the De-laware's lands. Such tracts are not subject to be squatted on, as this Government cannot, by act of Congress, assign lands held in trust to be disposed of for the benefit of others, to squatters.

Theological Students-In the several Theo logical Seminaries connected with the Old School Presbyterian Church, there are 283 theological students at present, divided among the establishments thus: at Princeton. New Jersey, 115; at All-ghany, Pennsylvania, 51; at Union Seminary, Virginia, 20; Columbia, S. C. 32; New Albany, Ind., 19; Danville, Kentucky, 37. Besides these there are known to be at least four others study ing theology under private instruction, and pro-bably from 12 to 15 more, thus making the total about 300, so that the annual supply of ministers in that church for the next three years will be This the Home and Foreign Record thinks insufficient, as there is an annual increase of 90 in the number of churches, all to be supplied with ministers, in addition to the filling of order, whose ruling power is at the North, and about 40 vacancies occasioned by death every whose affinites have been proved to be of the

## Washington Sentinel

EDITED BY WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH, AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

APRIL 14, 1855.

O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent collecting accounts due this office, and for ob-

We are anthorised to announce Colonel

Charles, Prince Georges, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Montgomery and Howard.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE VIRGINIA KNOW-NOTHING PARTY.

The composition of the Nnow-nothing party in Virginia is the subject of much dispute. The members of the Order claim that it is made up of both Whigs and Democrats. They deny that it is a Whig Order, and are never so happy as when told that it has a strong infusion of Democrats. They are proud of their Democratic members. They point to them as their jewels. They boast of them. They give them office, or rather make them their pet nominees. Their estimates of the number of Democrats in their Order vary greatly. One will tell you that they are at least half, while another will boldly assert that they are more than half. Another less boastful will rate them at ten thousand.

Now we have no faith, not a particle, in any of these estimates. We believe that there are Democrats in the Order. We know that there are. But we believe that they are few and far between. We believe furthermore that the Whigs with whom they have cast in their fortunes, are obliged to pet, promise, and pamper them, in order to keep them from bolting. Most of them have joined the Order either from spite, for some real or imaginary wrong, my hand, the hand of reconciliation, but he re- or slight sustained at the hands of the Democratic party, or because they want office. Those who want office, either for themselves or friends. must have office. They will not be put off. Austria, and Prussia, they would not exist, if I Their demands and exactions are promptly met. Out of the four State offices to be filled at the approaching Virginia elections, three other nations of Europe. But they never have been and never will be more than secondary ings—that is, if they can be elected. The obthis unequal distribution of the spoils is threefold. First, to produce the impression that the lainy, and that is the silent sympathy of that Order is as much Democratic as Whig. Sehigh-hearted people on the other side of the Atlantic, the only hearts in which I hear an have joined; and thirdly, to entice other Demo-

One thing is strikingly manifest in the tacmy children never forget what we owe to Am- ties of the party. In places where Whigs outnumber Democrats, most of the offices are given to the former; and vice versa. Yet enough are given to Democrats, in all places, three out of the four nominations for State ofrecognize his true friends in the hour of danger, ficers were conferred either on Democratic with the Know-nothings. In the charter elections lately held in Richmond, that being largely Whig, most of the offices were given to

This Order goes for victory everywhere, and forms such alliances and coalitions as will best secure success. It is wise in its day and generation, and adapts itself with pliant convience to the peculiar views of every community. In Massachusetts and Ohio, it connects saw the most wonderful, most terrible specta- itself with abolitionism. In fanatical communities, it seeks the aid of religion. Wherever isms abound, it weds itself to them, however absurd or repugnant they may be. In temperto sound the passages, while I preferred to skirt | ance communities, it combines with the advo cates of Maine laws. It has the stomach of an ostrich, and can feed and fatten on any food. It can affiliate with any party or faction that will surrender the leadership to it. There are but two classes of men between whom and that order repugnance and repulsion exist. They are the old line Constitutional Whigs and the Democracy. Men of this stamp and character

abhor their embraces. Happily for us, in Virginia there is no Abolition party with which the Order can ally itself, nor, until recently, has any of the foul brood of isms dared to lift itself in that old tated; horrible hissings issued from it; thou- Commonwealth. Yet it would appear from the following extract from the Richmond Enquirer, of the 12th instant, that there is some firery eyes to us. I own I was one of the first sort of league attempted between Know-nothingism and Temperance in that State:

> "A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING .- The same mail brings us letters from Memphis, Tenn., and from Selma, Alabama, touching the mission of P. S. White, the notorious temperence lecuturer. In one of his recent addresses to the people of Memphis, he gave it distinctly to be understood that his mission, in his pres-ent ministrations, was not confined to its ostensible object, but, coupled with the great end of promoting temperance, was a secret purpose, and, by remote allusions to the evils of foreign immigration and Catholicism, left it to be inferred that he was an emissary of Know-nothingism. He said he had recently been in Virginia, and would soon return here to spend the next two months in canvassing the State.

In Selma, as we learn, Mr. White stated that he had been in every county in Virginia, that Mr. Wise would be beaten thirty thousand votes, and further that the Know-nothings would carry the elections in every State in the Union. These remarks naturally led to the suspicion that his mission through Virginia was not alone to promote the cause of temperance, but also to aid in accomplishing the success of the Know-nothing ticket in our State.

The information thus received from two dis tant points, leaves no doubt of the fact that emissaries of the Secret Order, under various disguises, have been engaged in the stealthy work of attempting to seduce the people of Virginia from their allegiance to the hallowed principles of Jefferson's statute of religious freedom, to the foul embraces of a secret party of intolerance and persecution. We feel justi fied in warning the freemen of Virginia against the insidious appeals of emissaries whose real object is to infuse the poison of Know-nothingis n into the community. They would sap the public morals by their Jesuitical preaching of intolerance—and would practically nullify the wise and generous principles of religious free-dom and civil equality, contained in the Bill of Rights, Constitution, and Thomas Jefferson's statute of religious freedom. They would go farther, and tempt the people of the South into an intimate and fatal affiliation with a secret

AMALGAMATION-MASSACHUSETTS WHITES AND BLACKS.

The New York Herald thus remarks issue of the 8th instant: "There appears to be some prospect of passage, by the new American party of the Massachusetts Legislature, of a law providing for the admission into the common schools of children of the African race, on a footing of equality with the descendants of the original Puritans. This may do for Massachusetts, perhaps; but it strikes us that it is a poor expedient of aid and comfort 87 For miscellaneous reading see fourth to the new American party in Virginia. If the Know-nothings of the North choose to admit white, black, and yellow, children upon the DANIEL JENIFER as a candidate for Con- common level of equality into their public gress, from the 6th Congressional district of schools, the Know-nothings of the South must Maryland, embracing the counties of St. Mary's, secede from them, or be disbanded. No party in the South can co-operate with any party in the North which attempts to enforce, socially or politically, this ultra-abolition doctrine of amalgamation. Of late we have been puzzled to guess, and should like to know, what are the national principles of this new American party in Massachusetts? They hold the Legislature with scarcely an opposing voice against them in either house. What is the meaning of this new bill, consulting it in reference to the campaign of 1856? Is it a sectional or a national movement? a measure of peace or agitation? conservative or abolition? We should like to

GREAT KNOW-NOTHING EXPLOIT-HELPLESS FEMALES AND THE BRAVE COMMITTEE OF THE MAS-

SACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. We do not remember to have read anything more disgusting than the details we publish on our first page of the visit of the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to a private Catholic seminary kept by unprotected ladies at Roxbury. This whole proceeding, from the beginning to the end, is the lowest, meanest, unworthiest, and most unmanly that it has ever fallen to our lot to record.

The Know-nothing Committee of the Knownothing Legislature of Massachusetts, in defiance of the bill of rights and the constitution of Massachusetts and that of the United States, under the powers given to them to examine and report upon the condition of "the theolo gical seminaries, boarding schools, academies nunneries, and convents," had the shameless audacity and infamous hardihood to visit, enter, and examine a private dwelling in which the Sisters of Charity at Roxbury kept a school. This Committee not only went to this dwelling themselves, but chartered omnibuses and took ject of the Whig Know-nothings in making along with them a number of their curious friends. The house was occupied by unprotected females. The number of their scholars was twelve-young ladies ranging from twelve to fifteen years of age.

Without any notice, suddenly and unceremo niously this vulgar herd of Legislative ruffians and Know-nothing Hottentots invaded the sanctuary where pious ladies were engaged in teaching innocent girls, whose parents had entrusted them to their guardianship, and, under a resolution passed by the grave Legislature of the great State of Massachusetts, claimed the English army with incapacity, recklessness, power to scour the premises, visit the chambers, search the cellars, examine the closets, look under the beds, and inspect the trunks A great effort was made to stifle the clamor of grave committee of the Massachusetts Legisla ture. This was, indeed, a gallant exploit for men calling themselves gentlemen. It was fit that a Know-nothing Legislature should appoint such a committee, and natural that a committee thus appointed should discharge its high and important duties in such a manner

What brave and adventurous spirits these sage Massachusetts legislators must be to storm school house full of helpless women and young girls!

But outrageous and unlawful as was this most foul inquisitorial visit, the rude, vulgar, and ungentlemanly conduct of the committee aggravated it yet more. We would not speak thus, did we not feel authorized to do so by the statements which we publish in another column. It seems, too, that the Massachusetts press, with few exceptions, either denounce or ridicule the

Those who have risen to authority in Massachusetts by means of the distempered and debe sedulously striving to tarnish the fair to bring her into contempt. They seem to have kinds of errors, heresies, and isms.

One of this committee signalized himself by making improper and insulting demonstrations towards one of the ladies, for which, in a sounder condition of public opinion and in a place not possessed by the demon of religious intolerance and bigotry, he would, ere this, have been shot, drummed out of town, or treated to a coat of tar and feathers. But that anti-Foreign and anti-Catholic committee, appointed by the anti-Foreign and anti-Catholic Legislature, no doubt thought that it was legitimate to outrage decency and degrade manhood by insulting any lady who belonged to either of the proscribed classes. We hope, for the credit of Massachusetts character, that the greatly reduced. accounts of this outrage have been exagger-

This party is destined to bring odium and infamy on itself by its wild excesses. If a few more such enormities as this Roxbury outrage. and as the disgraceful election riots that lately occurred in Cincinnati are committed, respec table people everywhere will become disgusted with the new, secret proscriptive and riotous party. They will quit it as they would a burning house or a sinking ship.

But these things are the natural fruits of the distempered condition of the public mind. "You cannot gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles." Nor can we expect manliness, dignity, decency, and order from a party. which, in Massachusetts and Ohio, is composed of the most detestable and pestilential ele-

The Roxbury outrage is almost too serious a thing to jest about, yet nothing perhaps can be more influential in covering the brave Legislative Committee with contempt and confusion. than the merciless ridicule with which they are visited by many of the Massachusetts journals The Boston Post treats it seriously. It says:

"The statements of the Lady Superior, and her assistants of the Roxbury shool, cannot fail to produce a deep impression in the com-

nunity. They bear the impression of truth, and untold a strange tale for Massachusetts, where religious liberty and political liberty are supposed to be most sacredly guarded by the

plainest constitutional provision.

"This whole proceeding is but part and parcel of the Know-nothing movement, reflecting exactly its spirit; and in good time the honest, well-meaning citizens who have been led into it will be convinced of their error, and leave a cause that is sure only to be productive of similar results in the future."

This brave and chivalrous committee has already been celebrated in rhyme. More Poetasters than one have made this valiant exploit the subject of animated verse. One thus describes their heroic invasion of the school, in the Boston Post:

The Siege of Roxberry. Onward the Nunnery Committee No man was dismayed, Although the volunteers knew It was a terrible blunder Theirs not to make reply. Theirs not to reason w But to know nothing. Into old Roxberry Rode the seventeen No Jesuits to right of them No Jesuits to left of them.

Boldly they rode and well; With four good horses, In two omnibuses, Rode the seventeen. When will their glory fade? O, the great search they made, From cellar to dormitory, In a proud blaze of glory, All the world wonders! Twenty-four to nineteen! Honor the Nunnery Committee,

No Jesuits in front of them

No nothing, but women.

On to the Norfolk House, Refreshments are needed Charge then, this turkey—that ham, Charge the bills to the State, We're fighting for glory and—Sam. Then backward they rode, Each to his place of abode, The noble seventeen!

INHUMANITY-THE SEBASTOPOL

No one can read without horror the testimony regard to the treatment of the English troops engaged in the war of the Crimes. The annals of war show no parallel to it, either in incient or modern times.

If the London Times, that great press which s powerful enough to scorn court favor, and wealthy enough to reject bribes, had never done anything else to commend it to public acceptance, its course in regard to the treatment of the English troops would be enough to attract to it a large share of favor and popularity.

At the very moment when all England rang ment with complacent satisfaction rubbed its jeweled hands and enjoyed the tributes to the brave soldiery as tributes to its own sagacity and statesmanship, at that very moment a loud press-the London Times. It charged the Government with imbecility, with improvidence, and with cruelty, and the commanders of the and utter disregard of the comfort, health, and sustenance of the brave troops in the Crimea. But it persisted in its complaints and accusations, and exhibited an acquaintance

itself did not possess, or criminally concealed. It declared that the troops were cruelly treated, badly fed, worse clad, and when great desire for information among all classes. such evidences of the truth of its charges that public attention was soon arrested. The excitement became intense. An inquiry was or- ligent countenances, who bear no comparison turned out to be true in all particulars. Chaplains, physicians, army and navy officers, and visiters to the scene of war, concur in the statements of the Times.

It is a striking proof of the sturdy courage the unchanging fidelity, and the ardent patriotism of the English soldiers, that they should have fought so obstinately and gallantly under officers who so despised and maltreated, and for a Government that so criminally neglected them. It is, indeed, painful to contemplate moralized condition of the public mind, seem the picture presented by the testimony which has been taken. Without protection against fame of that once great Commonwealth, and the rigors of that terrible climate; without provisions, clothing, tents, and medicines, as they lost their reason, and to be given up to all often were, without any of those comforts that have been supposed to be the sources of English courage, they have yet, by their gallant deeds in arms, reflected a fresh lustre upon the English name.

While the English soldiers were so inhumanly neelected, the French soldiers seem to have been as comfortable as soldiers can be made in such a climate and under such circumstances. They have been well lodged, well clad, and well fed. In sickness they have received the closest and the best medical attendance. The onsequence of this difference in treatment has been, that while the French army has enjoyed excellent health and sustained but few losses, the English army has been sadly and

MADISON, INDIANA.

This city heretofore Whig, and which, twelve nonths ago, elected a majority of Abolition Know-nothings for city offices, held an election on the 3d instant, which resulted in the entire success of the old line Democratic and National Whig ticket. The contest was the national men of the Whig party and old line Democrats, against the abolitionized branch of the Whig party, and their natural allies, the Knownothings. The latter, we are glad to hear, were routed and slaughtered. Verily there are some Bright spots yet in Democratic Indiana.

One of our Fredericksburg exchanges pays the following compliment to Mr. Pryor of the Richmond Enquirer, who lately delivered a speech in Fredericksburg :

"Mr. Pryor's speech on Tuesday night was the best we have heard this campaign—not excepting Mr. Wise's. It was eloquent, brilliant, forcible, and well delivered. For more than two hours his audience listened with profound

The Lest of the Soup-houses at Boston was closed on Saturday. The whole number of gallons of soup distributed at the three houses amounted to 17,447. The cost of the soup was nearly eight cents a gallon, and the cost furniture for each house was \$94 33.

FANATICISM AND POLLY.

Roxbury is becoming famous. The Legislasignalize it. Its town council is determined not be behind that committee. One of our ex- his slave girl by the people of Ohio. changes says :

"At Roxbury, Massachusetts, it has been proposed by the councils to exclude adopted tizens from serving even as firemen. It is presumed that if the house of one of the memers was on fire, he would prefer, sooner than let a "foreigner" extinguish the flames, seeing it burned to the ground.

"WHOM THE GODS MEAN TO DES-TROY THEY FIRST MAKE MAD."

If Spain designed systematically to pursue the course best calculated to deprive her of Cuba and to place that island in our possession, she could not do more to that end than she is a proverb, and that proverb has received new vitality from the conduct of Spain towards us. We have for a long time heard of her aggressions on our commerce, her insults to our flag, and her maltreatment of American citizens; but latterly, presuming, we suppose, on our illjudged leniency, which was no doubt the result of contempt, she, or which is the same thing, her authorized officials, has heaped new insults and wrongs upon old and unredressed insults and wrongs. She seems to be endeavoring to pile Pelion on Ossa.

Again: the conduct of her officials in Cuba towards the people, their jealous espionage. their suspicion and distrust, have tended to stimulate disaffection and to exasperate the feelings of the best inhabitants on the island. Superadded to these things, the recent executions of brave and honest patriots on that island, will inevitably tend to inflame resentment, excite hatred, and stir revolution. Spain ought to have learned before this that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." This lesson seems not to be impressed upon her.

She is not only pursuing, and systematically pursuing, a course that must infallibly bring on war between herself and this country, but she is at the same time pursuing a course towards Cuba that will so incense the people there as to make them welcome and join the first well equipped expedition that shall sail for that destination. The hand of destiny is in

Interesting from Japan-A Visit to Nan-

gasaki. A late number of the San Francisco Herald contains a letter from Shanghai, in which the writer gives an account of a visit recently made by him to Nangasaki. The harbor he describes with the praises of the British soldiers in the as one of the finest in that part of the world. Crimea, when national exultation felt its It is spacious and deep and about three miles proudest and purest glow, when the Govern- distant from the Island of Decima. He says:

"Never in my life did I see such large crowds of people thronging the roads and streets, in all kind of vehicles and all kinds of costumes; and as the people are accustomed to see the doctor or some officers daily, they took voice rang like a trumpet through the nation. no notice of me. Nangasaki is one of the Im-It was the voice of that imperial and imposing perial towns, is well built and spacious, and contains some magnificent palaces and temples. I could form no idea of the population, but I was told the actual population was from seventy to eighty thousand, though more than that mount visit the city daily from the surrounding places for trading purposes. Some of the merchants here are possessed of enormous wealth, and live in the greatest luxury.

"The distinction of rank is only perceptible and the clothes of the unprotected female in- the Times. But in vain. Its complaints, in their outward apparel, which is always strictmates. This, indeed, was a noble affair for a which seemed ill-timed, proved most unwel- ly observed by the people—each one remainre to which he belongs. The household of the prince or governor is com-posed of the nobility of the first class, who, in with affairs in the Crimea that the Government | their turn, are waited upon by the nobility of the second, and so on. Every Japanese must send his children to school, which accounts for the great number of public schools, and the wounded and sick utterly neglected! It cited Dutch and Chinese are only learned by the nobility who fill the high offices, and some under-stand a little English, I saw some really handsome women, of graceful form and highly inteldered, and the charges of the Times have whatever to the moonlike appearance of the Chinese. They do not seem to be excluded from society, nor subject to that state of servi-tude like the Celestials. I went four times to Nangasaki, and was always treated with the greatest politeness and open-heartedness by the people; indeed, politeness seems to be univer-sal among all.

"I had a good chance of seeing how trade was conducted on the Island of Decima, and in looking in the store houses, was astonished to find such a variety of articles which it never would have come in my head to suppose could be articles for profitable shipment. Every officer had his business-some trading, some receiving, and others attending to the boxing of copper, melted in bars of one size, a little over the thickness of an inch. As they were expecting the yearly ship in shortly, I could judge by the immense quantity they had on hand that the cargo was nearly ready. The Dutch on Decima seem glad about the opening of other ports nearer to the great Japanese metropolis, Jeddo, which promises extensive operations between their colonies and that populous empire.

"I canot forego to mention an amusing circumstance which occurred coming back one afternoon from Nangasaki. Arriving at the Factory, a young noble seeing an English edi-tion of McCulloch's Dictionary lying on my table, he asked me politely for how much I would part with it? Not knowing what he meant, as he spoke Dutch, I asked Doctor de Vriens who translated for me, to tell him he was welcome to it, and thanking me with a polite bow, which a Frenchman could not have improved, handed the book to one of his inferiors. Next morning the Doctor informed me he had received four hundred pounds of copper for me from Nangasaki. The copper looks gold than any copper I have seen."

The writer remained four days on the island and during the whole period he received the kndest attention.

The following eloquent and deserved tribute to the Democratic party, we clip from a late number of the Ohio Statesman:

"The Democratic party cannot diemay be defeated for a thousand causes that occur in the political elements of the country-its principles may be condemned—its very existence may be considered in jeopardy-but die it any die in the great principles around which Democrats rally as a party basis, its extinction would long since have taken place 'for good,' and kings and crowns would be at ease forever from so dangerous an element."

John S. Orr, the "Angel Gabriel," gives notice in the English papers that he is going to the Crimea "to strengthen the spirits of the heroes," then to Africa and Asia, and finally to Rome, to suffer martyrdom, and thus finish his ment of the eighteenth century—he died re-

The following is an extract from an able and spirited letter from the Rev. Henry M. tive Committee on Numeries did much to Denison, formerly of the Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, concerning the kidnapping of

After speaking of entrusting the care of hi girl to a friend, who to avoid observation, stopped at a private house in Columbus, Mr Denison says:

"But, alas! in the merciless and marauding code of abolitionism, no "man's house is his code of abouttonism, no "man's nouse is his castle," and black women were seen hovering about the house like birds of ill omen, and presently the sheriff of the county appeared with a habeas corpus, and by so infamous a prostitution of that writ of priceless value to a true American, and in spite of her assevera-tions that she did not want to be free, but wished to return to her parents and "Little she could not do more to that end than she is now doing. Spanish arrogance has grown into a proverb, and that proverb has received new in a jail. The next morning she was brought before a court, and with a mockery of a trial, before time was allowed for the attempt even to defend both her and the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen of the Uni States, she was declared free, and being a minor was put under a guardian, lest she should exercise her liberty in returning to her parents, and this when Almighty God has made me her guardian, as I have ever been her best earthly

From the Richmond Enquirer of the 11th inst. Senator James M. Mason.

The powerful speech of this distinguished gentleman, on Monday night, delighted a large assemblage of his fellow-citizens, collected in the African Church. Stafford H. Parker, esq., presided, and Dr. James Dove, acted as retary. Senator Mason spoke for two and a half hours with marked effect. After a lucid eview of parties, he came to the secret organreview of parties, he came to the secret organ-ization of Know-nothings, which he held up to the ridicule and contempt of all honest men. His withering denunciations of such a secret-oath-bound political association were received with rounds of applause, which were redoubled, when he avowed the noble and patriotic sentiment, that proud as he was of the honor of representing Virginia in the Senate of the United States, he would scorn to hold such a position by making the smallest concession to the miserable secret party. He next showed that the present Know-nothings in their proscription of oreigners, were but carrying out the detestable tion law memory. They are the lineal descendants of the Native American incendiaries of Philadelphia and Boston, who burned Catholic churches, and who, said Senator M., were compelled to cover themselves with secrecy, to avow hemselves Know-nothings, in order to escape the halter of the penitentiary. Around this nucleus the Whigs and Abolitionists and disappointed Democrats had collected themselves, in order to achieve. by secrecy, their intolerant and dangerous purposes. Senator M. proved conclusively that, at the North, Know nothings and Abolitionists were identical, and he warned the people of Virginia to eschew the monster. He took up and riddled Mr. Flourney's letter, which, he said, while professing to maintain the law of religious freedom, really amounted to a nullification of that great law favored by Jefferson, and he defied the Know-nothings boldly to make the issue of the repeal of that law, before the people of Virginia. That would be more honorable and manly, instead of at-tempting to nullify the law by indirection. The speech was able, patriotic and manly, and pro-

duced a powerful impression. At the close of Senator Mason's speech James Lyons, esq., was called for, but he declined speaking. He, however, rendered a beautiful and eloquent tribute to Senator Mason's speech, whose noble sentiments had excited in him the most thrilling pleasure. He pledged himself to speak, during the canvass, against the detestable doctrines of the secret party. The people of Richmond will be delighted to hear from

Senator Hunter. This distinguished defender of the South, addressed the citizens of Petersburg, Tuesday evening at the Mechanic's Hall. always entertained an exalted opinion of this gentleman's talents, and of his paramount abilities as a statesman. But we must confess we had no conception before of his powers as an orator. For more than two hours an immense audience were lifted from their seats and drifted along with the tide of his eloquence, and when the cessation of the speaker's voice restored them to themselves, every one, wrapt in thought, seemed to be endeavoring to prolor the sweet trance from which he had awakened For us to attempt to give an outline of Mr. its inspirations. We regret that all could not hear it. Especially did we regret that every Southern "Know-nothing" was not there, wh

Hunter's speech would be a sacrilege against had ears to hear, and a mind to comprehend. Mr. Hunter possessed us with the very souls of our revolutionary fathers who wrote the charter of our liberties, and secured, as they thought, the freedom of conscience to all. He demonstrated, how the new party while denouncing the "Papists" and Jesuits, were using the very engines and practicing the very devices, that when attributed to them had made them so hateful, to accomplish their purposes. And while they professed to be friendly to the act for religious freedom, yet in imitation of the HYPATIA; Or New Foes with an Old Face, abolitionists, in regard to the clause in the Constitution for the return of fugitive slaves, they were forming the same sort of secret combina tions and systems to defeat its objects, and nullify its provisions.

Mr. Hunter followed to their legitimate remighty influence of public opinion, which is the only sure protection of the weak against the strong, will be completely destroyed. He ran the parallel between the new order and the old Spanish Inquisition, and demonstrated how

the same or similar results will follow. No one who heard Mr. Munter on this occasion, and Mr. Mason a few nights previous, whatever might have been his party affiliations coule entertain other than a feeling of gratified pride, at the thought of having two such repesentatives in the Senate of the United States. South Side Democrat of the 12th.

WASHINGTON. The following eulogy was written in England, on the back of a Portrait of Washington, and sent to the Washington Family:

Washington, Father of his Country-the Founder of Liberty-the Friend of man. History and tradition are explored in vain for a parallel to his character. In the annals of modern greatness he stands alone; and the noblest names of antiquity lose their lustre in his presence. Born the Benefactor of Mankind, he added all the graces necessary to an illus trious career. Nature made him great-he made himself virtuous. Called by his country cannot while there is a people to think, to speak, to write. Every element in our political organization may change—constitutions pillars of National Independence, laid the fourvindicated the rights of humanity, and, on the pillars of National Independence, laid the foun-dation of a great Republic. Twice invested with "Supreme Magistracy," by the unanimous tion—party names may rise one day to be buried the next—but the great principle of self-preservation opposed to had principles, bad government, and bad men, will endure, whether government, and bad men, will endure, whether resigning the sceptre and the sword, retired to the walks of "private life"—was contemplated t with the most profound admiration; and the name of Washington, adding fresh lustre to humanity, resounded to the remotest regions of the earth. Magnanimous in Youth—Glorious through Life-Great in Death.

His highest ambition the happiness of man kind—his noblest victory the conquest of him-self. Bequeathing to posterity the inheri-tance of fame, and building his monument in the hearts of his countrymen, he lived the ornagretted by a mourning world.

Potichomanie, or Glass Ornamenting. About forty years ago, it was the fashion fo ladies to amuse themselves, "and pass their time away" in cutting out flowers, birds, and insects, from old pieces of chintz; by the exercise of a little egenuity, they fastened them into the interior of bottles; finally the bottles were filled, either with chalk, salt, or any white material to form a ground work to the fanciful picture produced. Such bottles, the handiwork of grandmamma when she was a girl, are still to be seen here and there on the half mantle-

This art-if art it can be called-has recent ly been revived and slightly improved, under the title of "Potichomanie." At the stores where fancy goods are sold, will now be found all the materials required—vases in transparent glass of classic forms, Etruscan and Pompeian, curious designs, Chinese figures, flowers, reptiles, &c., printed in colors upon paper, gum, varnish, brushes, &c. As of old, the designs are cut of the paper, varnished at the back, and then gummed into the interior of the

glass vessels.

Instead of using bottles, vases expressly made for ornamentation are now manufactured; hence the results, when complete are forms worthy of the works. The designs, too, are very superior to the old chintz patterns, being now printed upon paper, with all the improvements of design and brilliancy of ehromo-lithography; the effects are more pleasing, especially as gilding is introduced into many of the pictures. After the pictures or designs are all fastened into the vase, a ground color is applied, the shade of which should harmonize

with the subjects.

The ground color being poured into a vasc a rotary motion is given to the potiche, for the purpose of diffusing it equally over every part. The ground color is prepared with flake white and varnish, thinned with turpentine, tinted either with chrome, ultramaine, Brunswick green, Prussian blue, or carmine with chrome,

After the ground color is perfectly dry, the vases or potichine should be lined with a coating of Plaster of Paris made with water. as cream. Being poured into the vast, it is run round in the same way as the ground to or, by turning the vase until the plaster is set, which takes place in a few minutes, this gives weight or solidity to the vessel.

If the vase is required to hold water for cut

flowers, the plaster lined must be saturated with good drying linseed oil. Taking all things into consideration, Potichomanie is as likely to improve the taste of those who pursue it, as crotchet, leather-modelling, and such like amusements.—Steptimus Piesse.

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